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Philip Berrigan—Pacifist Resister in a Warrior State

by Terry Messman

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be prisoners of conscience.

Philip Berrigan has been arrested 29 times and spent more than four years of his life in American jails and prisons for repeated acts of resistance to what he recently called "power-mongering, war-making and preparation for World War III."

Elizabeth McAlister, Berrigan's wife, was sentenced to 30 days on March 27 for unlawful entry at the White House last April during a protest where she held a banner that called nuclear weapons a "betrayal of the human family."

While Berrigan, formerly a Catholic priest, is in Missoula on March 31 to speak on the necessity of non-violent resistance to the nuclear arms race, McAlister will be sitting in a jail in Washington, D.C., showing by her personal example the sacrifices that must be made to truly live a life of peace.

McAlister, formerly a Catholic nun, will spend Easter, the season of peace, in a jail cell as a political prisoner in a supposedly free country that imprisons all who dare to resist weapons of mass murder.

Berrigan committed his latest act of civil disobedience March 21 when he

and 23 others staged a symbolic die-in inside the Pentagon and then scattered ashes and poured human blood on the building "to show the horrors of thermonuclear war."

Berrigan's latest arrest occurred last October when he, McAlister and his brother Daniel Berrigan chained themselves to the entrance of the Riverside Research Institute in New York City and "doused it with our own blood." The dramatic symbolism was meant to awaken Americans to the blood-baths being planned by their own government.

"What's war about except bloodshed?" Berrigan asked. "You tell people the truth as lovingly as you can. You tell the truth about the past bloodshed and the future and even universal bloodshed."

The Riverside Research Institute, Berrigan explained, is a "vicious little think-tank dealing with guidance systems for the new generation of modern missiles--Cruise, Trident and M-X."

Non-violent acts of civil disobedience are the only way left for Americans to "expose the lies of the nuclear arms race and limit its destructiveness," Berrigan said in a recent interview. "The law is no more than an instrument of the present injustice, so you need to break the law to remedy the injustice."

"There are such things as war crimes. It's a war crime to prepare for nuclear war. The only way to make an impression on a criminal state is to break the laws of that state."

Preparations for a nuclear war violate international treaties and law established in the Nuremburg Principles and the United Nations Charter, Berrigan explained. The U.S. Congress has ratified these international treaties which make it a crime against humanity to prepare for the indiscriminate murder of civilians.

In recent trials for non-violent resistance to nuclear weapons, Berrigan and his fellow protesters give uniquely compassionate answers when federal judges ask them whether they will plead guilty or not guilty:

"We plead for the victims. We plead for the children. We plead for humanity."

Berrigan and McAlister are part of an eight-member resistance community called Jonah House whose members commit themselves to "non-violence as a way of life." During a recent telephone interview from Jonah House in Baltimore, Berrigan said the "vanguard of resistance to nuclear weapons comes from the community system."

Jonah House has been in the vanguard of resistance since its founding in 1973. Community members have undergone dozens of arrests and trials for pioneering new symbolic protests such as chaining themselves to Pentagon doors, digging graves at the White

(Continued on Page 2)

Philip Berrigan

(Page 1 Continued)

House to show how government nuclear stockpiles will result in millions of graves, and holding die-ins to dramatize the threat of nuclear genocide.

Small ripples of dissent from Jonah House have spread across America and inspired the creation of similar resistance communities. Working in cooperation with a loose affiliation of several East Coast household communities called the Atlantic Life Community, Jonah House has been promoting a year-long occupation of the Pentagon.

Each week throughout 1980, Berrigan explained, a different pacifist group from a different area of the country travels to Washington, D.C. to be trained in non-violent resistance by members of Jonah House. At the end of the week of training, members of the group commit civil disobedience at the Pentagon to confront the war strategists with a year-long chain of peaceful protests. A human wave surges up to the Pentagon and is arrested, but new activists constantly replace those in jail and the wave grows stronger every day.

The Pentagon was chosen to usher in the 1980s as a decade of anti-nuclear activism because it is the focal center of the military-industrial complex, and as such is "a threat to born life and unborn life," Berrigan said.

The activist groups cover the entire geographical and philosophical spectrum and include Students United Against Nukes, Feminists for Peace, Catholic Workers from Milwaukee, Quakers from New York, Mennonites from Canada, political activists from Pittsburgh, Eugene, Ore., Santa Cruz, Calif.--and Nuclear-Free Missoula.

A group from Missoula is scheduled to take part in the action against the Pentagon during the week of August 23-30. Lucinda Buren-Host, David Host and Mark Anderlik have pledged themselves to be there and are looking for Montanans to join in solidarity with the activists at Jonah House.

Berrigan said the ultimate goal of the "intense training sessions in non-violence is to strengthen the commitment of activists and deepen their sense of community so they will be empowered to return to their home states and form grass-roots resistance communities all over Montana."

Berrigan traveled to Missoula at the urging of the Easter Peace Affinity Group, which is planning civil disobedience at Malmstrom Air Force Base on Easter Sunday, April 6. Berrigan called the 200 Minuteman missiles controlled by Malmstrom AFB "instruments of war crimes."

Members of Missoula's anti-nuclear community will cross the narrow white line in front of Malmstrom's main gate this Easter and sit hand-in-hand in a peaceful human blockade which substitutes the force of non-violence for the force of hydrogen warheads. The maximum legal penalty is six months in jail and/or a \$500 fine.

"What is going on at Malmstrom will be protected by the law," Berrigan said. You have to transcend the law and stand for a higher law such as the United Nations charter. It's your base and you paid for it. The government has no rights to keep its citizenry from crossing the line. But if they lock you up

for what you do at Malmstrom, they are proving the truth of what you're saying. They're willing to imprison people who will tell the truth about Malmstrom."

Berrigan said those being arrested at Malmstrom would be sustained through the ordeal by realizing that their "voluntary suffering" is a powerful political statement against a "very repressive system and against war." Seen in this light, a step over the white line is simultaneously a step into a possible jail sentence and the first exhilarating step toward peace and freedom.

Berrigan's message to Missoula's Easter Peace Affinity group is to demonstrate a "faithfulness to the human spirit," expose the instruments of genocide buried in underground silos in central Montana and expose the apathy of the general public.

"You know in your own best heart," he said, "that if people ever saw the light on this, they'd take this action with you. The first few risk-takers show the truth to other people and teach them to take more risks. It isn't done any other way."



Malmstrom AFB is one of only six U.S. bases that control Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, making it a top strategic target for foreign missiles in the event of nuclear war. A Pentagon study found that 10 counties in central Montana would be obliterated by a nuclear attack aimed at destroying the Minuteman ICBMs.

Great Falls is "Ground Zero" and would be bombed out of existence in the first few minutes of a nuclear showdown, but such cities as Choteau, Conrad, Stanford and Lewiston would also be vaporized. Fallout from the blast would contaminate hundreds of miles not directly in the high-risk area.

According to Captain Don Schaefer, director of public affairs at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command in Offut, Neb., both Malmstrom AFB and Frances E. Warren AFB in Cheyenne, Wyo., each control 200 Minuteman missiles. Central Montana has the deadly distinction of having one of the two largest stockpiles of Minuteman mega-death in the country.

The United States currently has an arsenal of 1000 Minuteman ICBMs. Four other bases in the Midwest each control 150 missiles. Schaefer said he was under orders not to disclose how many kilotons of explosive power each missile contains.

Malmstrom controls 150 Minuteman II missiles armed with one hydrogen warhead and 50 "updated" Minuteman III

missiles armed with three hydrogen warheads, according to Schaefer. That means the Malmstrom base can incinerate 300 cities or military targets with a radioactive blast that dwarfs the size of the Hiroshima holocaust.

If Malmstrom is slow on the trigger in the event of a nuclear crossfire, tens of thousands of Montanans will die in a radioactive firestorm. But even if Malmstrom shoots off its missiles first, Montanans will be guilty of silent complicity in the destruction of as many as 300 cities. Even if we win, we will be war criminals.

Berrigan can no longer tolerate either of these potential outcomes of the nuclear arms race, and recently wrote that he is no longer willing to be "hostaged to the hair trigger of whim, blunder or malice in our own leadership, a leadership madly attached to the bomb."

Berrigan delivered the commencement address at Antioch College in 1975 what their future would be if they didn't resist the plans of war strategists and arm merchants:

"War can sow the world with megacorpuses, cripple the atmosphere, turn cities into mass tombs, make earth and sea radioactive dumps and kill, perhaps, all available life.

"War as we now can wage it will not end until the missile tubes and silos are all empty; until the bombers and submarines have nowhere to go after unloading; until the living envy the dead

Berrigan told the Antioch students to rever life and resist death, to stop silently paying for nuclear overkill and start taking the message of peace to the White House, Pentagon and missile silos

McAlister and Berrigan indeed treasure peace and freedom enough to pay for them. They were dismissed from their religious orders after they announced their marriage and broke their vows of celibacy. Celibacy can be "an excuse to flee from the complexities of human love," Berrigan wrote. McAlister and Berrigan now have two children, Frida and Jerry.

Living in a community has freed the couple to commit civil disobedience, secure in the knowledge that other Jonah House members will care for their two children. "Elizabeth and myself have been in jail at the same time for the sake of our children and all children," Berrigan said. "Married people have a responsibility to all the world's children and not just to their own bloodline."

Jonah House members share all their possessions in common and support each other during times of imprisonment. Community members band together on private contracts for carpentry, masonry and housepainting, Berrigan said.

"Those people who do the best resistance come out of political communities," he said. "We consider a community to be pretty much the way humans should live. We're one human species, one family, sister and brother, and we should live together."

"Some of you--this is my hope and prayer--will say, 'Not so!' against the mainstream, recognizing the insanity of nuclear war, comprehending that we have disarmament and peace or we have nothing . . . Some of you will treasure freedom enough to pay for it, pay more for it than you can possibly imagine now. Some of you will refuse to be slaves. Some of you will become women and men of peace."

Battered Women Beat Down By Society's Sexism

by Maureen Regan, Women's Resource Center



- Every eighteen seconds a woman is beaten in America, usually by her husband.
- One out of every two to three women will become battered (Leonore Walker, The Battered Woman).
- Domestic violence calls were the number one cause of police officers deaths in 1972 (FBI statistics).
- Forty-one percent of all female homicides are committed by their husbands (Murray Straus, sociologist).

It is amazing how much attention has been given to rape in the United States in the past few years as compared to what the problem of battering has recieved. In 1974, Erin Pizzey published the first book ever on the topic, Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear. Pizzey's pioneering research on battering aroused international interest on the subject. Since then many individuals and groups have focused their attention on the battering syndrome, to change government policies and social attitudes toward the victim.

Del Martin, in Battered Wives, describes battering as "an act carried out with the intention of, or perceived intention of, physically injuring one's spouse." The act can include slapping, hitting, punching, kicking, throwing things, beating, using a weapon, choking, pushing, etc. Another expert, Leonore Walker, goes further by including psychological abuse in her definition of battering. The cast of characters includes men and women who live together in intimate relationships, whether or not they are married.

Battering, like other acts of violence toward women, has been shrouded by myths. Our legal and social policies have been built on them. Because of the negative stigma that is applied by these false beliefs, battered women become helpless. Most battered women believe these myths themselves.

Usually a small, poor, illiterate woman is pictured when the term "battered" is used. She is jobless, unskilled and usually a member of a minority group. Although some of these characteristics can belong to a battered woman, together they make a false stereotype.

Until these myths are dispelled, women will not be able to get the sup-

port they need to get out of the battering relationship. Women are trapped by the policies and attitudes these myths have created.

The myth that middle and upper class women are not beaten is a common one. Although police records indicate domestic assaults occur more frequently with lower class individuals, that is only because more affluent women are less apt to report the assaults to governmental agencies. A wealthy woman often doesn't want her battering known. She often fears social humiliation and harming her husband's career, since most of an upper- or middle-class woman's source of power is in her husband's wealth. These victims also know that the credibility of their reported assault will be doubted because of their husband's high community status.

Additionally, more affluent women's reports aren't found in governmental files because private support agencies are affordable.

Batterers cross all class, ethnic, and regional lines. They are not easily identified. The isolated nuclear family provides the batterer a refuge from the public's eye. No one dare invade the privacy of another's home.

Other common myths about batterers and victims:

--That the woman provokes the attack. The fact that many victims have reported that they were attacked while they slept disproves this belief. An unsatisfactory meal, an ashtray that wasn't emptied, or a t-shirt that wasn't washed are often enough of an excuse for a beating. According to Murray Straus, in 85 percent of domestic homicides, husbands provoke the attack.

--Batterers have psychopathic personalities. Actually, in line with our society's standards, very few batterers could be considered mentally ill. Violence is tolerated by our society to the extent that one out of every four men, in a study done by Straus, approved of slapping his wife under justifiable circumstances.

A uniformed personality can not be assigned to the batterer, but Leonore Walker found a trait many do have in common with a psychopath, an extraordinary ability to manipulate others with their charm.

Many women reported batterers to have Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde personalities. One moment the spouse would be loving and attentive, the next a raging madman. Unlike a psychopath, the batterer wishes he could rid himself of his violence.

Most of the public also believes that every batterer is an alcoholic. Although sixty percent of the assaults involve alcohol consumption, the correlation between battering and alcohol has not been defined. Many victims stated the belief that if their husband would only stop drinking, the beatings would cease.

Men beat women to release their own frustrations and tensions, which is also a common excuse to drink alcohol. In believing that alcohol is the source of their beatings, women relieve themselves of the guilty feeling that the beatings might be deserved. Upon further questioning of victims, most will reveal

that they had been struck while their spouse was sober.

--The woman is masochistic and likes to be beaten, or she would not remain in the home. This assumption ignores the woman's inability to escape from her oppression. Women stay in battering relationships for a complex variety of sociological and psychological reasons.

"My minister told me to be tolerant and forgiving..."

"I went to my doctor, he gave me pills to calm me down..."

"At the family agency, they told me I wanted to be beaten..."

"I called the police, they wouldn't do anything..."



Lack of knowledge about the extensive battering phenomenon, allows the myths to be incorporated into our legal and social structures. Because of these policies, women themselves often begin to wonder whether they are masochistic.

Our legal policies tend to ignore the problem. The International Police Chiefs manual suggests that wife abusers not be arrested. In many states a wife is not allowed to sue her husband for assault and battery because they are a single legal entity. In Montana, the husband can be charged with a misdemeanor only if the officer is present when the attack is made. "Serious bodily injury" must be inflicted to constitute a felony charge. Broken bones and drawn blood are what a woman must pay for protection.

Another factor that discourages women from calling the police is that law enforcement agents are overwhelmingly male. They are a product of our society and socialization, and they tend to believe the myths. In answering domestic disturbance calls, they tend to ignore reports of violence. They view the problem as a family quarrel, and only want the couple to "kiss and make up."

Social service and health workers have perceived battering of women not as a social problem but as an individual one. They generally share the bias

(Continued on Page 10)

Activists Battle Chem-Nuclear to Protect Nuclear Transport Ban

Michael Crater, Headwaters Alliance

The Headwaters Alliance is determined to keep Nuclear-Free Missoula nuclear-free. The latest development in that movement is the City Council's ordinance forbidding the shipment of most radioactive materials through the city, an ordinance which is currently under attack from several directions.

Butch Turk, Jim Lynch and others of the Alliance began the campaign against radioactive transport last Spring upon discovering that radioactive wastes from Three Mile Island and other reactors passed through Missoula several times a week. Several highway mishaps occurred involving radioactive transport trucks, and the resulting publicity bolstered the group's position.

With the aid of attorney Daniel Kemmis--the University District's state legislator--and the support of City Councilman Bill Boggs, the group drew up a proposal which the City Council approved February 4.

The ordinance forbids shipment through the city limits of all radioactive materials related to the nuclear fuel cycle, and all other shipments involving more than six curies, a relatively high amount of radioactivity. Smaller shipments would be permitted for medical, research, educational or industrial purposes, and special exceptions could be made for larger medical shipments.

The day after the ordinance went into effect, it was challenged in court by Chem Nuclear Systems, which ships about three truckloads of low-level radioactive waste through Missoula a week.

Chem-Nuclear obtained a restraining order against the ordinance for several reasons, the most prominent being that it was unconstitutionally discriminatory against the nuclear power industry.

In fact, the ordinance is discriminatory and purposefully was written that way. Its stated purposes include protecting the health and safety of the populace as required by the Montana Constitution, and continuing the spirit of the Missoula County Nuclear Ban passed in 1978.

Chem-Nuclear's challenge set off a surprising reaction from the council, which had expected a lawsuit from the very beginning. Boggs, Kemmis and the members of the judicial review committee had apparently not been prepared for the challenge on discrimination grounds, perhaps having expected it to center around the issue of local control versus federal regulations.

Chem-Nuclear did raise the issue of overriding federal regulations, saying that complying with the Missoula ban would require violation of federal mandates to choose the least populated and safest route for nuclear shipments.

But to expect Chem-Nuclear to raise only that issue, and not attack the blatant discrimination written into the ordinance, seems shortsighted at best: the nuclear industry does not want to be thwarted by every town along its critical transport routes. Chem-Nuclear makes clear what might happen if other cities were to follow suit: such actions, says the company's complaint, "would result in the probable shutdowns of nuclear powered electricity generating plants," or at least increase on-site storage of the incredibly long-lived radioactive junk they produce.

While the council members who had most supported the ban in the first place began to talk about watering it down to make it less offensive to the nuclear power industry, the Headwaters Alliance itself floundered for several weeks in a quagmire of indecision. Should the ordinance be amended to permit nuclear power-related shipments up to six curies, which would eliminate the discrimination claim but would prevent few, if any, of the radioactive shipments? Or should the original ban be retained unchanged, which would decrease the chances of its winning in court?

First off, no one is just sure how defensible the current ban is--or for that matter, how defensible an amended ban would be. Secondly, many of the Headwaters members felt that discriminating against nuclear power is what Headwaters is all about. As one member put

it, "It's not like we're discriminating against women, or Native Americans or some other ethnic group; we're discriminating against the most hazardous technology known to humankind. Why shouldn't we discriminate?"

"We joined together two years back to discriminate against nuclear power and weapons. The people of Missoula decided in November 1978 to discriminate against nuclear power. That's what we are, the Headwaters Alliance for Discrimination Against Nuclear Technology (HADANT)."

Seen in this light, the Headwaters would hardly decide to amend the ban and accept a ban that only applies to radioactive shipments larger than currently coming through. And in fact, after a series of meetings, the group decided to stick with its principles and leave the discriminatory ban intact.



The decision is not altogether impractical, either. As Headwaters member Butch Turk put it, "No one has ever said the ban is totally indefensible. We think the issue of local control over radioactive shipments is very clearly drawn in the ordinance, and we intend to defend it on that basis."

City Council support for the Headwaters decision is uncertain at best, but early in the debate Councilman Boggs said that the council needed the alliance's support and would not act in opposition. Hopefully, the city will maintain that stance, allowing Headwaters the freedom to conduct the ban's defense.

Headwaters has started a community defense fund for the ordinance, and is circulating a petition in support of the unamended radioactive transportation ban. Those interested in supporting the ban should call Headwaters at 543-7022. Lawyers familiar with nuclear issues--including those involved with the widely-publicized Karen Silkwood trial--have been contacted for their support and assistance, and the case for the ban is being drawn up. In the meantime, the court injunction against the ban allows nuclear shipments to continue violating the spirit of the Nuclear-Free Zone.



Bombing the Bob Marshall Wilderness

by Ken Wall and Robin Ames



David J. Spear Photo

A major threat to Montana's wilderness areas may soon become a reality. After 17 years of federal protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Bob Marshall Wilderness will probably be invaded this summer by the oil and gas industry. The location of new domestic oil and natural gas sources is becoming increasingly important and is included in our national energy policy, so millions of dollars are being spent to explore potential oil and gas reserves in an area known as the overthrust belt, extending from Canada through the Bob Marshall ecosystem and on into the southwestern U.S.

Consolidated Georex Geophysics (CGG) of Denver has applied to the Forest Service for permission to conduct seismic exploration in the Bob Marshall ecosystem, an area containing three federal wilderness areas: the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and Scapegoat, as well as 400,000 acres of roadless and undeveloped lands along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. CGG's operating plan states that 500,000 pounds of dynamite (with no single explosion exceeding 50 pounds) will be detonated along 200 miles of seismic lines to collect information on the potential for natural gas in the area. The procedure for seismic exploration involves setting off dynamite explosions and monitoring the rebounding shock waves. CGG estimates cost of the total project at \$4 million or \$21,000 per mile. But seismic exploration does not verify the location of oil and gas deposits, so the pressure on the Forest Service to allow more intense explorations, including drilling, will increase when the preliminary work is done.

Exploration and development of oil and gas may seem incompatible with wilderness, but prospecting, exploration and mining are allowed in wilderness subject to existing mining laws. Developers must recognize the wilderness resource and follow Forest Service guidelines.

Opinions vary on the amount of natural gas in the Northern Rocky Mountains. The U.S. Geological Survey identified the eastern portions of the Bob Marshall and Great Bear Wilderness Areas as having "high potential for natural gas." Dave Alt, professor of Geology at the University of Montana, is skeptical of any quantities of natural gas in the area, "... no oil and gas fields have been found near the mountain front and the wells drilled there in the search have not revealed promising combinations of source and reservoir rocks." Professor Alt explains that "It would not be possible to say with absolute finality that the area contains no ore deposits or oil fields without drilling enough holes to make the region look like a colander."

The effects of seismic exploration on the wilderness and undeveloped lands in the Northern Rocky Mountains are largely unknown. The search for oil and gas is moving west from the great plains into the mountains and canyons where different legal and logistical approaches will be necessary.

Tearing apart the last remnants of wilderness for a few weeks' supply of oil and gas is not the way to solve our national energy problems.

Biologists studying the area accuse the Forest Service of applying inadequate information to predict the effects of seismic exploration on the wildlife inhabiting the Bob Marshall ecosystem, especially the threatened and endangered species. Wildlife habitat, totalling over 2 million acres, is critical for grizzly bears, wolves, bald eagles, bighorn sheep, elk, deer and mountain goats. The Border Grizzly Project identified important grizzly habitat on land now proposed for oil and gas development. The potential for recovery of wolf populations is excellent in the Rocky Mountain Front due to extensive winter range for deer, elk and bighorn sheep, low-density human population and very limited road access. The area is also home to the largest native bighorn sheep population in the continental U.S. Mineral exploration and development, in some cases, need not threaten the existence of a species provided that alternate habitat is available. This necessitates careful coordination and monitoring of all oil and gas leasing and exploration projects on federal, state and private lands.

Recreational use of the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and Scapegoat Wilderness Areas and surrounding roadless lands will also be affected by exploration. Visitors' solitude will be disrupted by the helicopters used for transporting equipment, dynamite blasts and operating crews and camps. CGG

(Continued on Page 10)



David J. Spear Photo

Digging Fallout Shelters Means Digging Graves

by E.W. Pfeiffer, UM Zoology Professor

not against the blast and fire effects of direct hits on cities. He concludes as follows:

"From the birth of the atomic bomb, I have been an advocate of civil defense. My feeling is simply that history does not encourage us to believe that war will never come again, and if it should come, by accident or intention, we would be better off inside a shelter than outside. But I also have an equally strong feeling that a national program of shelters might inspire a false sense of security. Worse than that, shelters might indeed become a strategic weapon. In the last analysis, the only shelter, the only defense, in which mankind can find any real, enduring hope is disarmament."

Before leaving Lapp, we should recall that he learned from personal experience what nuclear weapons do to people. In 1954 the United States exploded a huge nuke on Bikini Island. Due to some miscalculations the radioactive fallout landed, among other places, on a Japanese fishing vessel called LUCKY DRAGON. The crew soon became sick, and the accident caused an international uproar. Lapp flew to Japan, met with the crew and doctors, and documented the tragic consequences of this exposure including the death of one crewman and cancerous tumors among others.

Another scientist that contributed mightily to public understanding of nuclear weapons is Barry Commoner. A Harvard-trained biologist, he looked at the affects of nuclear weapons, not only on individual living things, but upon whole ecosystems. He also wrote a book back in the 1960's called SCIENCE AND SOCIETY in which he summarized his views about nuclear war as follows:

"Can we reach any conclusions about whether or not the nation could survive a nuclear war? Obviously this is a matter of judgment. My own conclusion is based chiefly on the numerous possibilities that the huge initial devastation would be enormously amplified by a se-

ries of biological processes--epidemics, crop destruction by radiation-induced ecological imbalance, erosion and sterilization of the land resulting from massive destruction of vegetation--and by the triggering of possibly catastrophic climatic changes. The staggering size of the immediate destruction by a large-scale nuclear attack, the probability of great amplification by biological and climatic processes, and the self-contradictory consequences of civil defense measures lead me to conclude that, despite any conceivable civil defense program, this nation, its population, its economic wealth, its social fabric--all that we speak of as our civilization--would be lost irretrievably after a major nuclear war."

What are scientists saying about the effects of nuclear war? The survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have made good guinea pigs and still are being studied intensively. What did the nukes do to them and their children? Increased incidence of leukemia, thyroid tumors, and chromosomal aberrations. For those who were infants or in the womb at the time of the blasts, there has been impairment in growth and development, microencephaly, and mental retardation.

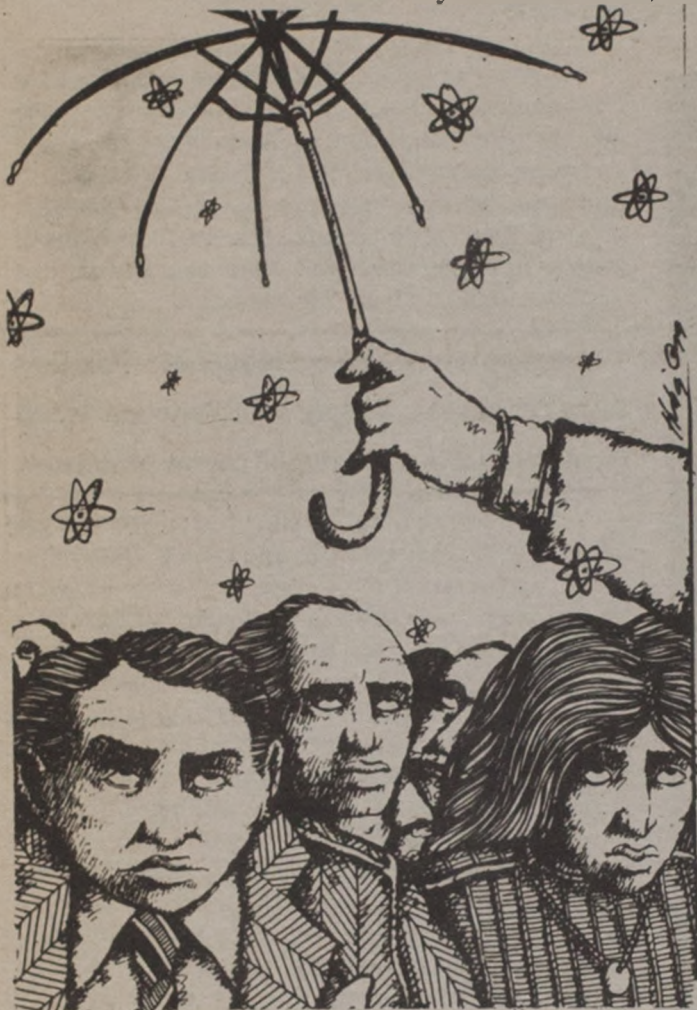
Although nuclear weapons testing at Bikini ended in 1958, U.S. government scientists found it still uninhabitable in 1975 owing to the continued radioactive contamination of the drinking water and vegetation. So why do the feds recommend only stocking shelters for a two week stay?

I was recently having a beer in Lewiston, MT, which is surrounded by missile silos. Behind the bar was a poster giving instructions to partons in case of nuclear attack. It ended as follows:

IMMEDIATELY UPON SEEING THE BRILLIANT FLASH OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSION, BEND OVER AND PLACE YOUR HEAD FIRMLY BETWEEN YOUR LEGS.

THEN KISS YOUR ASS GOODBYE.

Amen.

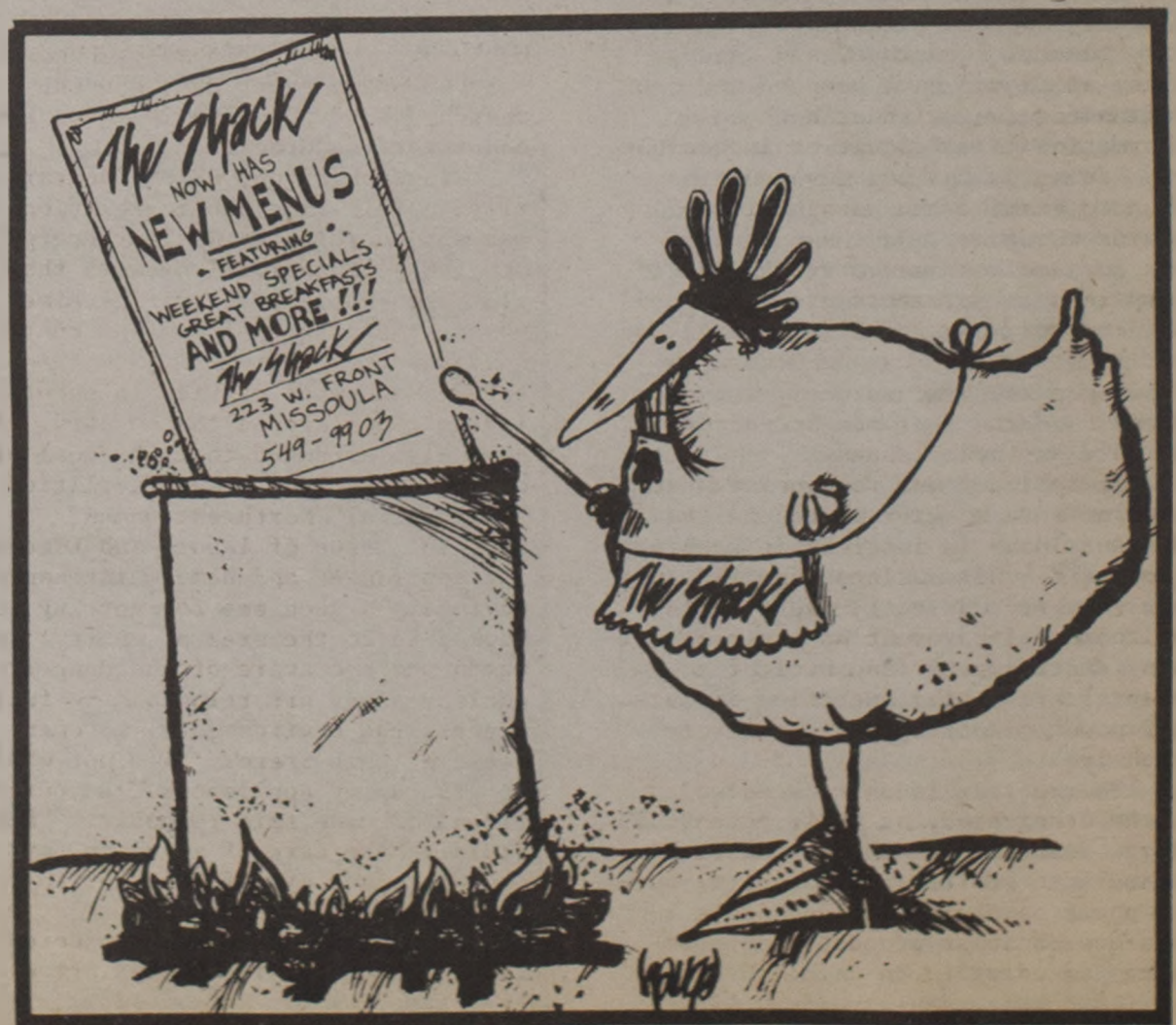


"On my, here we go again," I sighed, as I read the headline in a recent Missoulian: "Interest in Haven During Nuclear War Grows." The story then told of efforts by private citizens and officials to push the idea that nuclear war is thinkable and survivable.

"It's 20 years ago all over again," I said to myself, as I recalled the hysteria. Disc Jockeys were broadcasting from fallout shelters telling how pleasant a couple of weeks down in a cave was, ignorant government officials were misleading the public on all aspects of the effects of nuclear war, and fast-buck artists were making millions pedaling \$500 backyard fallout shelters.

What put a stop to all this nonsense? It was the persistence, courage and knowledge of a relatively few socially conscious experts in ionizing radiation. They wrote books and articles, lectured, signed appeals, and exposed the government's fairy tales using the government's own data to prove their point; namely, that there is NO WAY FOR OUR SOCIETY TO SURVIVE A NUCLEAR WAR. The voters understood this, let the Congress know, and that was the end of the fallout shelter hoax. In light of current attempts to revive this hoax, it seems worthwhile to recall what these experts said 20 or more years ago, so let's go back and lay it out again like it really is.

Back in 1962, Dr. Ralph Lapp, former head of the Nuclear Physics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, wrote a book, "Kill and Overkill," about the nuclear weapons threat and the fallout shelter program. At a 1961 Congressional hearing on Civil Defense, experts testified that a 3,000 megaton attack might kill 70 million Americans if the attack was only upon military targets. However, the military does not assume that cities would not be attacked. If cities were hit, many millions more would be killed even if there was a fallout shelter system. This is because fallout shelters are presumably designed to protect against radioactivity, and



Feminists and Environmentalists—An Uneasy Alliance

by Jennifer Thompson, Women's Resource Center

Feminism and environmentalism are currently visible social-change movements. They share much in common, both emerging in the late 1960s, both having active national organizations while retaining a high degree of local control, and both looking at issues which affect the future quality of life in our society.

The feminist movement is more than the National Organization for Women; the environmental movement is more than the Sierra Club. Both have broad bases of support and are concerned with a diverse spectrum of issues. The feminist movement is concerned with any issue that affects women, and the environmental movement is concerned with any issue that affects the world we live in.

Feminism, as a movement, is based on the belief that by working together, women can become empowered. Feminists are changing both themselves as well as the world around them. Women's issues are more than just ERA and equal pay for equal work; they also include poverty, welfare, health care, violence, rape and personal freedoms.

Environmentalists are concerned with the quality of life, the quality of air and water, conservation of natural resources, appropriate technology, community control and personal freedoms.

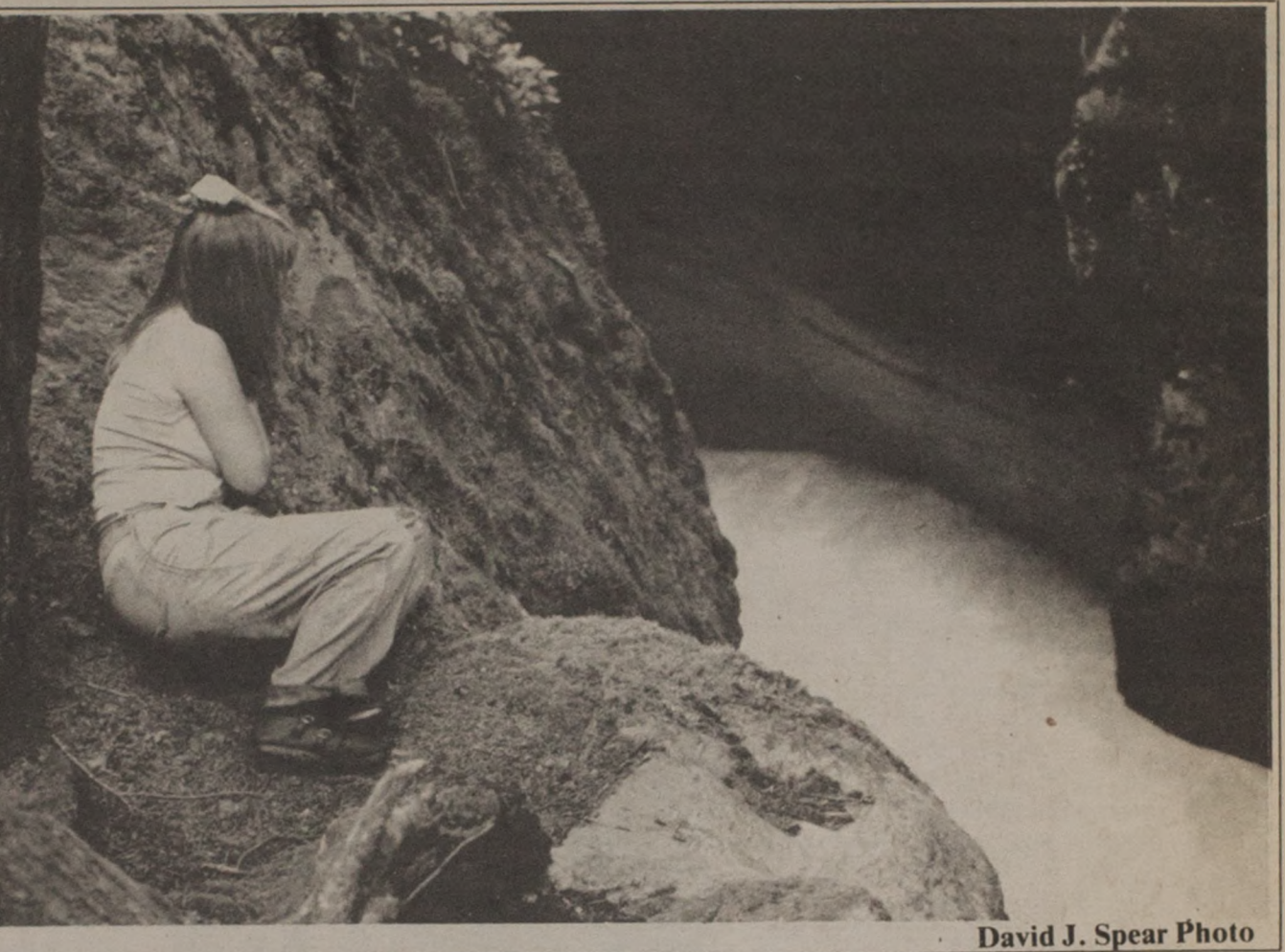
EXXON Nuclear employs a full-time public-relations woman who coordinates Nuclear Energy Women (NEW), a national network that plans pro-nuclear activities aimed at women.

These are seemingly different goals and the distance between the two movements has widened by lack of communication between feminists and environmentalists. Both movements are painfully unaware of the other's history, theory, structure, and issues. Uneasy alliances have been formed, yet working together without such basic information is difficult or impossible.

Recently, the two movements have begun to examine the possibility of working together. On the surface, some connections seem obvious: activists in both movements are concerned with economics, personal freedoms, and quality of life. What is beginning to be open for discussion is the different concerns that men and women may have on these issues.

It is important to examine what kinds of forces external to the two movements have an interest in keeping them apart. Big business and the nuclear industry correctly identify the environmental movement as their opposition. Anti-nukers (and nuclear accidents) are making operation of nuclear power plants sporadic and very expensive.

The nuclear industry sees women, on the other hand, as their potential ally. Women are the major consumers in American society; they control buying power, and with it, decisions about how consumer products and home energy is going to be used. Over the past 40 years, many labor-saving de-



David J. Spear Photo

vices have been offered to women to increase "leisure" time. Although it is debatable whether women now actually spend less time in home maintenance than their mothers did, the fact remains that many more women are working outside the home now, and are unwilling to return to the days of full-time homemaking in addition to their paid labor.

Big business, controllers of the nuclear industry and other forms of energy-intensive technology are using this prospect to manipulate women. Using the spectre of the "good old days," they tell us that without nuclear power plants, we are sure to not have enough energy, and women will be back to scrubbing floors by hand, grocery shopping every day, and the social anarchy of people fighting over fewer and fewer resources.

In Washington, EXXON Nuclear employs a full-time public-relations woman who coordinates Nuclear Energy Women (NEW), a national network that plans pro-nuclear activities aimed at women. As a part of Nuclear Energy Education Day last fall, NEW held 2000 coffees and wine parties in suburban living rooms around the country. They have also arranged tours of coal plants, dams, and nuclear power facilities for "influential" Northwest women.

The issue of labor- and time-saving appliances and home maintenance is obviously a good one for getting women hooked-in to the area of energy. Some women who are aware of the danger of nuclear power are reluctant to fully support the environmental movement because of this issue. "I'm not willing to give up my appliances," a journalist friend of mine said recently. "How would I take care of my house, my daughter, and myself, and get to work on time?"

Feminists who have considered the link between the two issues are aware how often the environmental/appropriate

technology movements use home appliances as examples of how energy-consuming Americans are today. Blow-dryers and microwave ovens are often pointed out as examples of unnecessary use of energy; these and similar appliances are used most often by women, and are counted on as genuine time-savers for the working woman.

So the issue becomes clear: what is appropriate technology for men may be at the expense of women's time and expanded role options. What is defined as appropriate technology must be changed to include women as full participants in an appropriate society. Certainly the shared responsibility of home maintenance would help alleviate the burden on women's time, but the fact remains that many women are currently living as single heads-of-households. Even if men were willing to do more housework, it seems they would demand the same labor-saving devices.

Some energy-intensive or "high" technologies must be designated appropriate for expansion of women's role options. Birth control is a good example. The birth control pill is a very complex hormonal technology; it has contributed a great deal to increasing women's choices over the past twenty years.

The effects of various technologies, whether low or high, are different for women and men. Feminists have recently discussed requiring a "sex-role impact statement" before institution of any new technology, similar to the Environmental Impact Statement currently used. What would expand women's role options would be deemed an appropriate technology; what decreased women's role options would be inappropriate.

As I mentioned, the women's movement and the environmental movement are greatly unaware of each other's history and structure, but a dialogue of issues has at least begun. Femin-

(Continued on Page 9)

New Image of the Handicapped Promotes Equality

by Darla Rucker, Women's Resource Center

Michael Crater



A new word--"handicapper"--is being used by those people experiencing handicaps who are taking responsibility for their own lives. The word is a positive name for an individual who happens to be born with, or to acquire, a physical or mental characteristic which varies from the society at large.

Use of the word helps stress the fact that being handicapped does not mean being disabled. "Disabled" labels the whole person and carries negative implications as to the employability and social worth of the individual.

Medical and rehabilitation professionals and government agencies like the Social Security administration and the legal system use "disabled" to describe individuals with "chronic physical conditions which render them totally and permanently unemployable." The tendency of the court system has always been to stress the tragedy of physical injury in pleading for huge cash compensations for accident victims, rather than stress comprehensive treatment and retraining.

The fund-raising "tin cup" activities and "Tiny Tim poster-child" approaches of most goodwill agencies and charitable organizations have also played heavily on the tragedy theme without the slightest regard for the dehumanizing effect such propaganda has on society's attitudes toward those being served. Such approaches have raised huge sums of money. They have also raised negative attitudes of guilt, pity and fear and continue to reinforce the totally negative association which the public has with the words crippled and disabled.

Today such degrading terminology and oppressive attitudes neither accurately define nor recognize the fact that individuals experiencing handicaps are

emerging as employable, responsible and productive citizens.

A served people are a captive people. A kept people are an apathetic people. If our needs are being taken care of by other people, we do not feel the responsibility to take care of the problems ourselves.

Some people will be uneasy about working with handicappers, but should realize that we are all people. Being handicapped does not mean being disabled, and handicappers can fit right in to working situations.

Would you feel uneasy about working with a handicapper? You should take this feeling seriously, and remember that you are not the only one to feel that way. I, as a handicapper, understand and sometimes feel that way myself. Realizing that handicappers can live full lives is the key to outlearning these feelings. We can work right beside you, and you don't have to take constant precautions or be afraid of offending us.

It's also important to remember that handicappers are more like you than different from you. As with all people, common courtesy works best; don't be afraid to lend a hand, but remember that handicappers will generally ask you for help when they need it.

If all our needs are being met by other people, then they will become our keepers and we will forget the responsibility to take care of ourselves. The key to working with handicappers is not to think of them as disabled people--then they can truly become enabled people.

Images

Thorny Seed

My child is told the war will answer.
If he sleeps he wanders to a window.
Now you tuck that silhouette between
my lies and drive our broken feathers
from their salt. The black eyes
of the crow
spangle our cliff and wave.
Listen how winds whisper that wild pout.
Until the rose opens your throat to speak
he can never step through these silver
spokes.
The wheel turns your heart like a gear.

-Peter Brown

Just in case you thought I was looking
confused.

Another congested, contested
stay-in-bed, sleep-all-morning-day.
Crawling grey clouds eat whole mountains
sky resting on top each tree.
Rain washing poisons out of air
pulling through earth, to see
We hold peace with thinnest thread of
hope
while war waits in woods,
a hunter of slaves.
Spastic, sophist servants of darkness
longing to play chess, divide world.
If only we would let them.
And we will.
The murder of a child yet unborn,
too often preferable to birth,
the cocoons of lost souls clutter many
closets.
The fires of hell sit cased in steel
atop missile hidden in field.
And someone dared to ask why.

Between Higgins and Orange

Down by the islands you can always
hear a roar
cascading
falling
down
In the cottonwood and rounded rocks
Occasional escapists, fisher men and
rapists
In between the bridges
Where we all are.

-Mike Kadas

Equal Rights for the Handicapped— “I HAVE A DREAM”

by Linda Flechsig, Missoula Advocacy Program

In the early 1960s, Martin Luther King had a dream. It was a good dream because, in his vision, blacks were equal with whites. King's dream is slowly coming true and, although they have a long way to go, someday blacks will enjoy equal rights with whites.

In the Oct. 19, 1979 issue of the Missoulian, Rhia Hamilton wrote about a similar dream she has. It goes like this:

"I have a dream. I have a dream that someday the handicapped population of America will enjoy the same freedom that 'normal' society enjoys."

"I have a dream that one day the disabled will be able to get jobs on the basis of qualifications as 'normal' people do, not on the basis of what they can't do."

"I have a dream that people will see the person before they see the wheelchairs, crutches, hooks, braces, or hearing aids, and awkward gaits and facial contortions."

"I have a dream that people will be able to go into any building for whatever reason without going through the rear freight entrance because the front entrance has 10 steps up to the door."

"I have a dream that developmentally disabled people will be able to work, vote, marry, take risks—all the things 'normal' people do. I have a dream that society will accept the human rights of developmentally disabled persons as mandated by legislative and constitutional law."

"Yes, I have a dream."

I, too, have this dream. Equality is vital to me. But I'm lucky. I can walk, talk and get around, and I have a job. Most disabled people are fighting for mere survival in an environment full of architectural barriers because society has yet to learn that wheelchairs and crutches don't mix with stairs, counters, narrow aisles and doorways.

Disabled or not, every U.S. citizen has the right to vote. If the polling places are inaccessible, the right to vote is denied. This is discrimination, and discrimination against the handicapped is against the law.

Society doesn't consider the disabled person capable of taking care of herself or himself, making decisions or doing anything that non-disabled persons do. This includes voting. Just as blacks and women were denied the vote for long decades, handicapped people are discriminated against by the lack of accessible voting places.

Just because someone has trouble talking, walks awkwardly, or maybe doesn't talk or walk at all, it doesn't mean that his mind doesn't work. It means that he has trouble doing certain things, including, quite possibly, entering the polls on election day. This is unfair, especially when issues concerning the disabled are involved. People want to have a voice when the issues concern them, and disabled people are no different. They want the opportunity to vote on issues that are important to them.

Disabled or not, every U.S. citizen has the right to vote. If the

polling places are inaccessible, the right to vote is denied. This is discrimination, and discrimination against the handicapped is against the law.

Despite the illegality of discrimination, a bill requiring all polling places in the nation to be accessible has been stalled in committee in the U.S. Congress for two years now. The future of this bill looks bleak right now unless we write our congressmen and tell them that we need accessible polling places.

In surveying the polling places in Missoula County, I found accessibility to be a dream of the future instead of a reality of the present. In very few of the polls are there doors wide enough for the handicapped, ramps available instead of steps, handrails on both sides of steps and ramps, restroom facilities with accommodations for the handicapped, water fountains and telephones low enough, and automatic fire alarms with audible and visible signals.

The polling booths themselves are, for the most part, flimsy structures which are easy to disassemble. Because these structures are not sturdy, people with walking or balance disabilities will most likely feel uneasy about the booths. Conceivably, someone could lose his balance and cause the booth to collapse, possibly causing injury to the voter or other individuals.

men's issues, like ERA, pro-choice, violence against women and women's employment. Feminists understand the need for a large, visible anti-nuke movement; in return, we would like to count on environmentalists to turn out for pro-choice legislative hearings, fundraisers for women's centers, and envelope-stuffings for feminist publications.

An appropriate future is what both movements are seeking. A vision of that future that includes both women and men will involve understanding each other's issues and consciously including both in our work for social change.

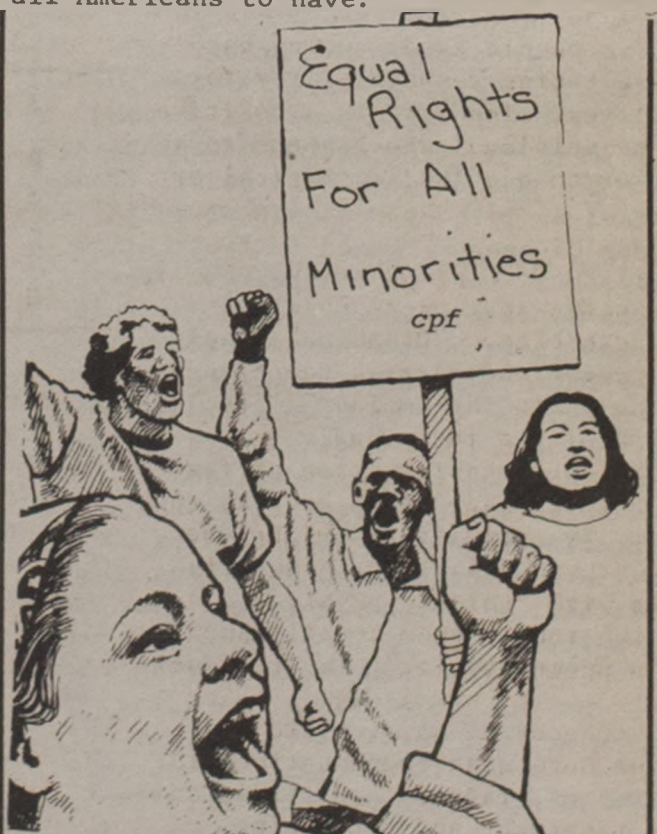
The booths should be regular tables so people can sit down at the booths when they vote. The tables should be big and sturdy enough to support someone who might fall.

Some schools have steps into the gym where polls are usually set up. The accessible entrance should be marked and posted ahead of time so people know where to go. If no entrance is accessible, the Elections Board should change the polling place or have an alternate site that is accessible.

Although some of the polls have some good features, none of the polls have all of the features required for total accessibility. Because problems exist in every building, I cannot recommend that the polling places in Missoula County be listed as accessible.

The facts are simple and easy to understand, but some people don't understand the concepts of accessibility. Some people can't see the disabled individual as a person. Some people are syrupy in their sympathy and try too hard to help, while others could care less. But some are understanding, cooperative and supportive. To these, I say thanks.

I share the dream of equal rights. I know the disabled person will overcome barriers - architectural and psychological - and will someday enjoy the equality Thomas Jefferson meant all Americans to have.




Feminism

(Page 7 Continued)

ists, recognizing the immediacy of the issue, have participated in various aspects of the anti-nuclear movement around the country. They have worked, as feminists, in coalition with environmentalists on other issues. Feminists have seen women's energy be swallowed by other movements, without regards to women's issues, too many times throughout history. Most now insist on supporting environmental causes for feminist reasons.

In return, feminists are asking environmentalists/ appropriate technologists to examine and support wo-



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Sexual Harassment

(Page 3 Continued)

that the woman is responsible for the health of the marriage and point a judgemental finger at her, not the man. They assume that she provoked, condoned or tolerated the battering. This attitude is reinforced by the fact that few men will admit there is anything wrong, and often refuse to go for counseling.

Women who turn to social service agencies face bureaucratic red-tape qualifications that they can't meet. Immediate financial support to get out of the home is often denied because the husbands make too much money.

Traditional western religious beliefs of marriage being 'for better or for worse' add further pressure for the victim to remain in the marriage. Ministers often advise these women to pray for help and forgive their husbands.

Sexual discrimination in our job market traps many victims in fear that they will not be capable of supporting themselves without their husband's income. Women on the average only make 56 percent of what men do. A lack of adequate day care centers also makes it extremely difficult for women with children to work.

The most important key to understanding why a woman remains with her battering spouse, is that she has been taught to. Women have been taught dependency in a society that rewards independent and aggressive actions. Women's worth has been measured in terms of successful marriages and happy families. She is socialized to be a "good wife", to serve her husband. Studies, as recently as twenty years ago, concluded that women should change her own behavior to prevent battering. She should be less provocative, more loving and try harder to please her husband.

Trapped by pressure toward dependence on men, refused help on all fronts and often without economic or social means of escape, women in frustration frequently turn on themselves. They begin to feel at fault, and this reinforces their shame and silence.

Battering of women is not a new phenomenon: the problem grew extensively throughout our society with the diminishment of the extended family, but the scene was set long before that. Battering is a logical extension of patriarchy and all the different social, political and economic forces that feed into it.

The first monogamous marriage was the root of the problem, according to Susan Brownmiller's book, Against Our Wills. Prior to monogamy, women were held in high esteem among the clans. Brownmiller wrote that women were inclined toward monogamy because of their fear of "an open season on rape", and men favored monogamy since it guaranteed their identity and rights as fathers. This inclination toward a monogamous marriage was probably the first cause of men's subjugation over women.

In exchange for protection, women gave up most of their freedoms and rights. They became slaves serving masters. They were brought up to be only wives and servants. Even today, in the traditional christian wedding, a woman is given away by her first owner--her father--to her next owner--her husband.

With the dawning of the Industrial Revolution, women lost all importance

in the economic structure of society, since all the production formerly done within the home was taken into factories where men could reap greater profits. Women became totally dependent on their husband's roles as provider.

The isolated nuclear family which emerged during this same period allows men full reign in their "kingdom" without interference from other family members.

The shining image of the American family is a myth. The home is supposed to provide a refuge from the turbulence of the external world. In reality, the family is the victim of that world.

In our present society, individuals no longer have control over their lives. When men, who have been raised to be aggressive, become frustrated by their own powerlessness, the only place where they can prove their masculinity to themselves is in their own home. They assert their manhood by battering women--the ultimate victims, the most powerless members of a sexist society.

The structure of male-female relationships must be changed to eliminate the battering problem. Clearly this can not be done without changing the historical attitudes toward women. Sexism in our society must be exterminated to ensure women receive equal protection under the law and to transform the patriarchal society that forces women to become victims.

Wilderness

(Page 5 Continued)

plans to "insure total safety to any passerby or forest animal" by having three crew people at each blast.

A portion of the Great Northern Trail, an ancient migration route from Alaska to Mexico, extends through the area where the most extensive oil and gas exploration is planned. Exploration could have a major impact on this historic resource.

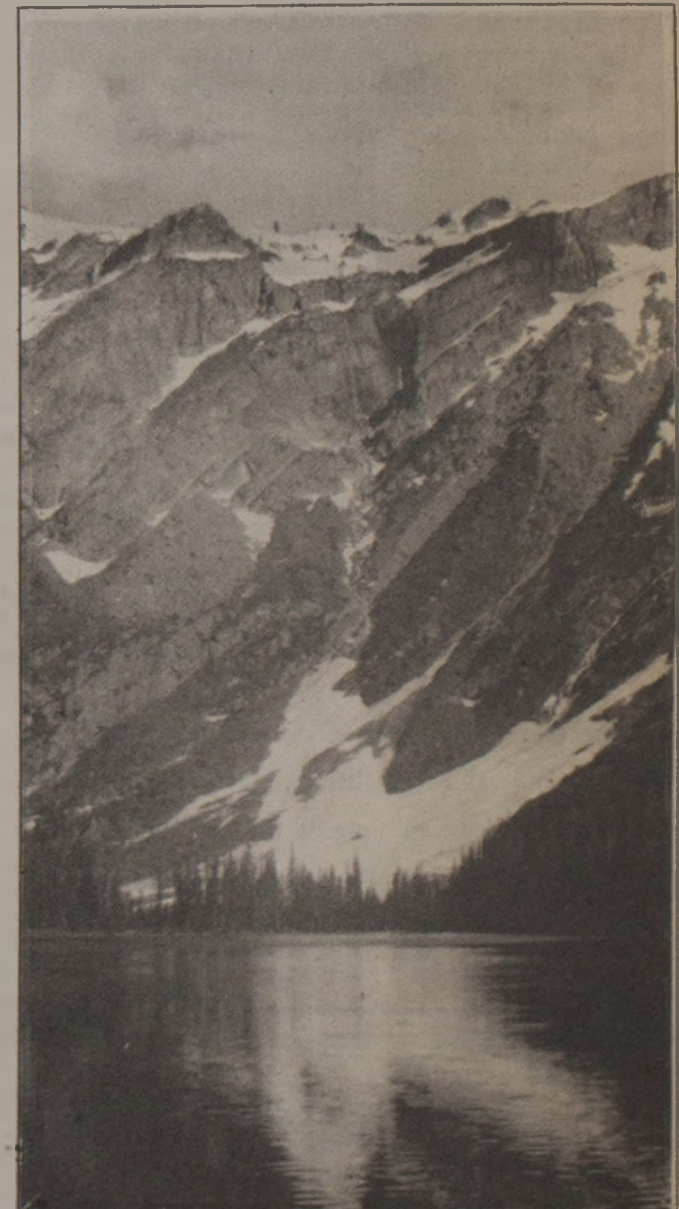
Limestone reefs, common throughout the Rocky Mountain Front, are rich in fossilized deposits. In July 1979 Shell Oil Co. conducted seismic exploration along the Front. Just before dynamite blasting began, geologists from Montana and Princeton University discovered the first carnivorous dinosaur eggs while searching along Shell Oil's seismic line. Scientists suspect that the area was possibly a dinosaur nesting site for tens of thousands of years and they hope that the site will reveal much about the reproductive and parenting behavior of dinosaurs.

So far the Forest Service has taken a case-by-case approach in evaluating the environmental effects of oil and gas exploration and development in this area. This is unfortunate because each development, by itself, may not create a major environmental impact but the cumulative effects of several developments could be substantial. For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in their biological opinion on one Choteau Mountain drilling site, stated that grizzlies would not be adversely affected by the drilling because they could move into wild country to the south. But to the south lies Deep Creek where additional developments were recently proposed. Piecemeal evaluation is inadequate, the Forest Service and the public will not be able to as-

sess the effects of oil and gas exploration and development until an environmental impact statement is prepared for the entire Bob Marshall ecosystem.

Exploration for oil and natural gas cannot be taken lightly. Twenty major oil companies plan to purchase CGG's exploration data (gathered at an estimated cost of \$4 million). This substantial initial investment may be used to justify intensive exploration and development requiring road construction, drilling rigs, pipelines and an influx of transient labor. The result of this controversy will determine the future of the Bob Marshall ecosystem and set a precedent for oil and gas exploration and development in other wilderness areas throughout the country.

This summer the Wilderness Institute will sponsor a study of the Bob Marshall ecosystem. Student volunteers will spend 40 days in the area monitoring and documenting oil and gas exploration activities and their effects on the wilderness resource. They will also research the wilderness potential of adjacent roadless lands in the Rocky Mountain Front and document the history of the Great North Trail. Any persons interested in participating in this study can contact the Wilderness Institute, Forestry 207, 243-5361, for further information.



David J. Spear Photo

The Paper SAC

EDITORS

Terry Messman

Michael Crater

LAYOUT STAFF

Kay Wyland

Mike Kadas

Darla Rucker

SAC DIRECTOR

Ron Stief

Christa Danielson

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Proposed Hunting Season Threatens Yellowstone Grizzlies

by Hank Fischer, Defenders of Wildlife

These are the times that try grizzly bear defenders' souls. Threatened by hardrock mining in northwestern Montana, by commercial logging immediately adjacent to Glacier National Park, and by intensive oil and gas exploration along the east slopes of the Rockies as well as the Bob Marshall Wilderness, Old Silvertip may soon face a new pressure in the area around Yellowstone National Park: sport hunting.

Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has proposed a hunting season, and Wyoming and Idaho have jumped on the wagon. All three states claim that a hunting season is necessary for proper management of the grizzly. They base this on reports of marauding of livestock by bears, increased poaching and increased numbers of man-bear confrontations.

In 1975 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service classified the grizzly as "threatened" in the Greater Yellowstone Area around the park. This action was strongly protested by the states, and it has kept them from setting grizzly hunting seasons in the area. Wyoming was turned down by the Department of the Interior last year when they petitioned for a grizzly hunting season.

The states believe that grizzly populations in the Yellowstone area are increasing, and base that claim on a report by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study, a six-agency team that has been studying the Yellowstone bears since 1973. Dick Knight, leader of the team, estimates the Yellowstone grizzly population at 300 to 350 bears, which he calls "a viable grizzly population." Knight feels that the popula-

tion is expanding, but is quick to qualify any statements on population size or trends by saying, "I admit we are guessing, but it is a professional guess based on being on the ground for the last six years studying the situation."

Some biologists don't share Knight's confidence about the Yellowstone grizzlies' security. Frank Craighead, world-renowned grizzly expert who studied the Yellowstone bears for more than 12 years, disagrees with many of the conclusions of the Interagency Team. Additionally, biologists who have studied bears in Wyoming have expressed concern about the grizzlies' ability to withstand a hunting season.

Hunting "surplus" bears could keep grizzlies from expanding their range and returning to areas where they have been eliminated. . .

It makes poor sense to propose a hunting season for a threatened species when we really aren't sure how the population is faring.

Why do the state fish and game agencies want to kill grizzlies? Robert Wambach, director of Montana's wildlife agency, says, "We consider the grizzly a game animal, and are aware of depredations by bears." Wambach stated that his department does not believe the grizzly is threatened or endangered.

Gene Allen, head of the Wildlife Division for Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, gave the following justification for a grizzly season in a letter to me last October: "The primary reason is that it is our strong belief that light hunting pressure is in the best interest of the bears themselves. Light hunting will condition the bears to avoid humans and should reduce human-bear conflicts which almost always result in dead bears. We believe regulated sport hunting under a quota can accomplish that goal and at the same time remove a segment of animals that would probably end up mortalities anyway."

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Study has found that the Yellowstone bears suffer a great deal of incidental, or uncontrolled, mortality due to poaching, predator control or other encounters with humans. As Dick Knight told the Billings Gazette, "What the states want to do is substitute controlled mortality for uncontrolled mortality." There's no information to suggest that hunting can substitute for poaching or other causes of bear deaths. More likely, the hunting would be additive to the uncontrolled take. This taking of "surplus" bears could keep grizzlies from expanding their range and returning to areas where they have been eliminated.

Further, there's little solid evidence to support the contention that human-bear conflicts are getting out of control. Neither Montana nor Wyoming has demonstrated that this problem can't be managed with present methods. The Forest Service has both a policy and a procedure for dealing

with nuisance bears that includes killing them if necessary. The attitude that conflicts between men and bears should be solved by a hunting season negates the possibility that people can learn to live with bears. If humans are willing to learn a bit more about bears and their behavior, and to observe correct backcountry procedures, there's no reason that men and bears can't co-exist.

In sum, it makes poor sense to propose a hunting season for a "threatened" species when we really aren't sure how the population is faring. The premise that hunting can serve as a substitute for poaching and other incidental killing is purely conjectural. We have safer, more conservative methods for dealing with problem bears; a hunting season might only aggravate the poaching problem.

Finally, all the current threats to the grizzly throughout its range surely makes this the time for conservative management. Write to Secretary of the Interior Andrus (Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240) and express your views.

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David J. Spear Photo

Legalize Home-Grown Marijuana

by Jo Lyon, Grassroots

"Home grown is all right with me
Home grown is the way it should be
Home grown is a good thing
Plant that bell and let it ring!"

Neil Young, "Home Grown"

Marijuana is one of the most constitutionally provocative issues of our times and yet it is ignored by the candidates from national to local college levels. There are an estimated 15 million daily pot smokers who are affected by the marijuana statutes. Grassroots says let's stand up for our rights! There are as many daily pot smokers as there are registered Republicans and we have a good chance at the polls if pot smokers will vote.

There are some actions you can take if you too feel the time has come to finally relieve the paranoia of smoking pot. Soon we plan a City Council Pot Awareness night. We need speakers on the medical, spiritual, financial and enjoyable aspects of pot. If you don't want to speak, please show up for support at the meeting. It will be advertised. We need all the support we can get.

Consider your rights of privacy, the pursuit of happiness and freedom of consciousness. If you feel protected around here and think no one gets busted anymore anyway, remember that there are 150,000 people incarcerated on pot charges NOW and nearly 1600 in foreign prisons as a result of Nixon's War on Weed. Until the laws are changed it's not too late to get busted. If we don't organize, we will deserve whatever crumbs we get from any carefully orchestrated

legalization process that will still equate 'home cultivators' as 'bootleggers' at best.

Another thing you can do, if grass has helped you in any way, ever, as medicine, sacrament, herb, or if you enjoy the high, send a testimonial to Sen. Max Baucus, U.S. Senate Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Tell him where your head is at. We're the victims of marijuana prohibition. So far evidence is in our favor.



The committees on Pot have concluded that marijuana is not harmful so they're holding out to determine long-term effects. Have Baucus forward the letters to Senators DeConcini and Mathias who are 'in charge'. They need our evidence.

Grassroots is a national coalition of campus and community individuals who want the freedom to grow their own cannabis for use as herb, medicine or sacrament. Anyone can join, we need your support. It's for people who are tired of waiting for a federal legalization with probable controls and inevitable taxation. It is really never too late to say "hell no" to government controls. Ultimately it is you whom we serve, who decide how well and how much we can do with your contributions and volunteer services.

We intend to confront as many candidates as possible in this election year on the constitutionally provocative issue of legal home cultivation. We're ready to stand up for our rights and we won't give up the fight for this basic civil and human right--the right to freedom of consciousness.

Grassroots began in 1966 and Michael Moran is acting director of its national headquarters in New York. Moran recently served two years in an American prison for a marijuana and LSD charge which he claims was retaliation for his political activities on behalf of home cultivators in the Southwest.

Missoula Grassroots volunteers to end pot prohibition can call 549-5425. You have nothing to lose but a marijuana arrest. Let it grow!

"The sun comes up in the morning
And shines that light around
One day without no warning
Things start jumping up from the ground."

Neil Young, "Home Grown"

The Draft Registers the Young, But Not the Guns

by Bryan Black, UM Philosophy Professor

On the campaign trail in Maine, Governor Brown put it very plainly, "Opposed to gun registration? Then don't register your teenagers." Here is the heart of the matter, the whole insanity of draft registration. Put the two items together any way you choose. The answer in all cases comes out, 'Don't register teenagers.' Compelled patriotism is the death of all patriotism. It's an insult worked by an abuse of government powers; a sanction of that abuse that teaches people to hate their country as well as the government.

Let the government try this tack upon the mature adults. Let the government issue penalties of five years in jail for not registering their guns. You know the government doesn't dare. So it is an act of cowardice that leads these people to demand registration of teenagers. The five year penalty proposed for non-registrants is a Big Lie. It's a coward's bluff. It's aimed at intimidating people who are so young they do not yet have an organization, a National Rifle Association, to let the people in government feel the weight of individuals organized to defend their freedoms against the coercive central power.

And so the story goes on and on. What kind of soldiers are to be gathered by this means of intimidation, lying, and desire to take advantage of the lack of organization of youth: Young people hustled off to war through bullying that preys upon the natural confusion that breeds individual crises would suffer

all the hells and agonies we know from the experiences the Vietnam vets relate. Military defeat is the only expectable outcome.

In WW II people played fast and loose with government regulations to get into the armed forces. That's because the U.S. was attacked at Pearl Harbor. There is not much doubt that a similar response would rise up now against this kind of attack. But if the people in government keep playing the Japanese role, keep demanding the bodies of young Americans to project American forces into other countries, there could come a day when the people would not respond to an attack upon the U.S. After crying wolf again and again the gov-

ernment could visit real disaster upon this country. The number of people turning to absolute pacifism increases because of the insane abuse of power by the people in government. Registration is a cowardly attack upon the people by crazed people in government. It is a despoiling of the people's liberties that threatens the security of the country in the most devastating way. Don't be undermined. Don't sit by while government undermines the youth. Oppose registration. Help youth organize their own opposition. That is the patriotic task-teaching the young how free people band together to protect their liberties against dangerous bureaucratic fools.



The Washington Connection and Economic Repression

by Jim Weinberg

Open the first volume of Noam Chomsky's and Edward S. Herman's new books, The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism and After The Cat-
aclysm, to reveal a startling view of the world. There, you will find a diagram depicting the United States, and its direct association with--please bear with me--Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, The Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Vietnam, South Korea, The Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and Greece. These 24 nations have two things in common: They are all recipients of U.S. aid, a total of \$37 billion in military aid alone since World War II; and they have practiced what Amnesty International calls 'systematic torture', that is, government sanctioned, administratively controlled and supported state terrorism.

If you like looking at the world through red, white and blue colored glasses, these two books should be approached with great caution. They paint a grim and morbid picture of the effects of our tax dollars, stock dividends, and comfortable existence upon millions of human beings around the world. They will also shatter any remaining faith one may have in Newsweek, Time, television news, or any other established news source.

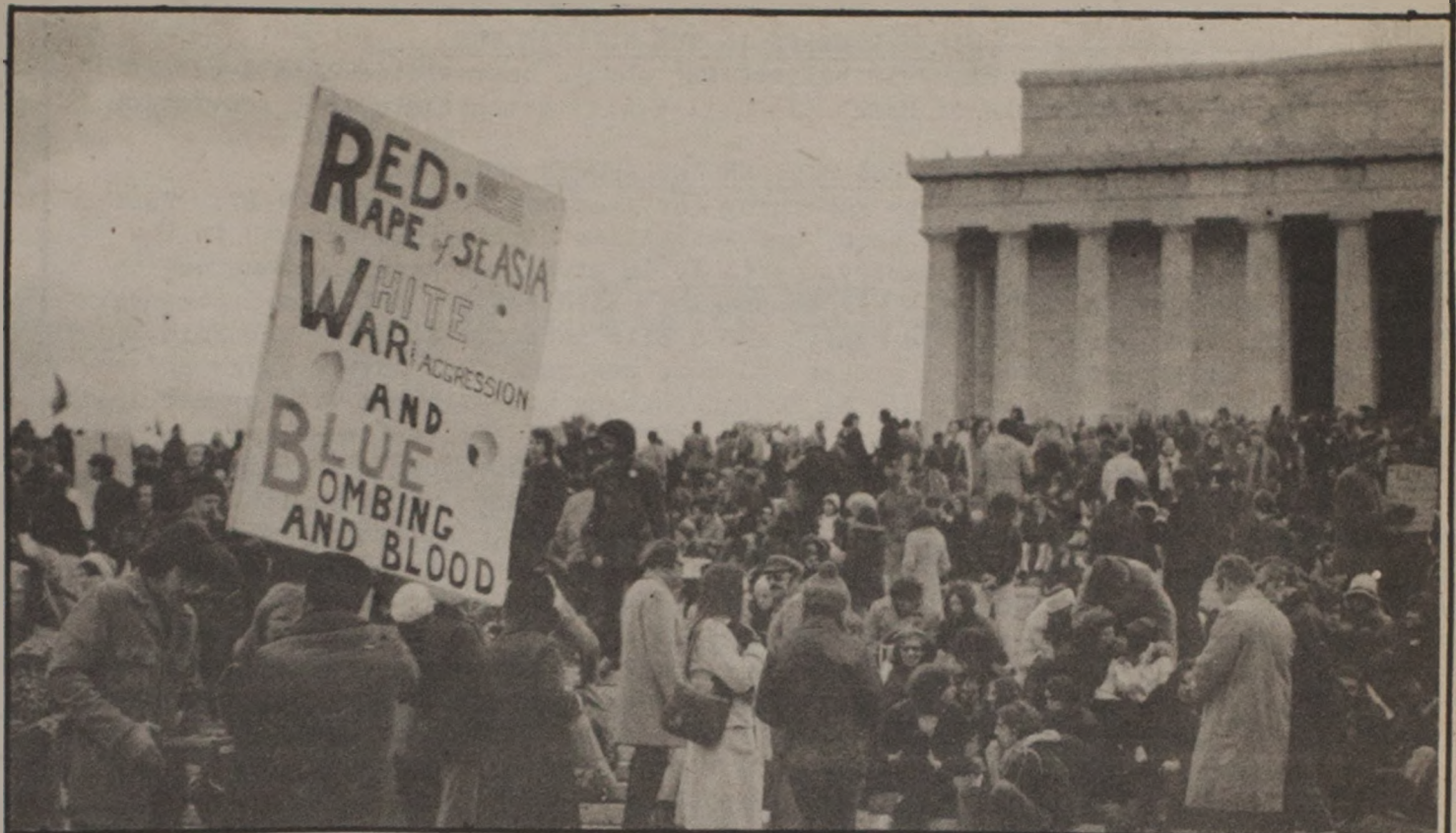
Chomsky and Herman leave little room for doubt: the so-called 'stability' of U.S. aid recipients rests firmly upon the systematic exploitation, torture and murder of millions of people.

We tolerate this because our corporations are dependent upon these nations for materials and labor; thus, our own way of life is the primary cause of the state terrorism.

"Washington has become the torture and political murder capital of the world . . . The U.S. is the power center whose quite calculated and deliberate policy and strategy have brought about a system of clients who consistently practice torture and murder on a terrifying scale."

Chomsky and Herman document this in gruesome detail. The two volumes together are 800 pages with over 160 pages of footnotes. Iran is a timely and representative example. In Iran, the authors point out, "a brief experiment with democracy and independence was terminated by a CIA-sponsored coup in 1953, leading to the imposition of a regime that became one of the terror centers of the world." Amnesty International, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, agrees that prior to the revolution in 1978, Iran had "the highest rate of death penalties in the world, no valid system of civilian courts and a history of torture beyond belief. No country in the world has a worse record on human rights than Iran."

Contrast this to a toast for the Shah by President Carter in 1978--"Iran under the great leadership of the Shah is an island of stability in one of the most troubled areas of the world. This is a great tribute to you, Your Majesty, and to your leadership, and to the respect, admiration and love which your people give to you."



From 1973 to 1977, Iran received \$5.7 billion in U.S. aid, purchased \$15.6 billion worth of armaments from the U.S. All this while the estimates of political prisoners killed by the Shah's U.S. trained and equipped police range from 25,000 to 100,000. In light of these and other facts, perhaps we should not be so quick in condemning the 'militants' who demand and act upon their right to put the Shah on trial.

The countries of Latin America, guaranteed 'security' by the U.S. through the Monroe Doctrine, provide a similar example. "Since 1960, over 18 Latin American regimes have been subjected to military takeovers" where "hideous torture has become the standard practice." In Latin America, as in other satellites of U.S. influence, "reformist efforts to improve the lot of the poor and oppressed . . . are not conducive to a favorable business climate." This, insists the authors, is the heart of the matter: "U.S. economic interests in the Third World have depicted a policy of containing revolution, preserving an open door for U.S. investment, and assuring favorable conditions for investment. U.S. business interests display unqualified enthusiasm for Third World fascism, based clearly on its favorable impact on U.S. business. Any adverse effects on the majority of the population are completely irrelevant."

One could certainly assert that, if these terrifying claims are true, we should have known it from the established news media. After all, we do have 'free press' and free flow of information in our country. Chomsky and Herman insist that the contrary is the case: that the press and mass media in the U.S. function mainly as a state-controlled propaganda mechanism that "falsifies, obscures, and reinterprets the facts." What's more, they say, "the system of brainwashing under freedom, with mass media self-censorship in accord with the larger interests of the State, has worked brilliantly."

The authors' own experience with the publication of these volumes is a case in point. The original publisher, Warner Modular Publications, Inc., a subsidiary of the Warner communications and entertainment conglomerate, had printed 20,000 copies of the original

David J. Spear Photo manuscript in 1973, when a high officer in the parent company, became, in the authors' words "quite prepared to violate a contractual obligation in order to assure that no such material would see the light of day." So prepared in fact, that Warner decided to close down the publishing house and sell its inventory of manuscripts to a small affiliate company that "is not a commercial publisher and lacked distribution facilities". There it lay dormant in this country for 6 years, while it was published and widely read in Europe, and regarded there as a "Western Gulag Archipelago of extensive proportions". Only last year did the relatively obscure South End Press procure and publish the manuscript.

That a major work co-authored by such a respected and acclaimed scholar as Chomsky would encounter any publishing difficulties at all is significant and cause for serious concern. The reluctance, or determination on the part of the established press to distort, ignore, or suppress oppositional views is a direct infringement upon the individual's right to free access to information and ultimately a serious threat to the legitimacy of any semblance of democracy in this country.

Which leads us to perhaps the most disturbing and frightening aspect of these books--that the external, foreign policies of our country will some day come home to roost; that, as these books suggest, "With our huge military and intelligence establishment, and with a business community impressed with the technocratic 'efficiency' of Brazilian fascism . . . is it possible that 'convergence' will consist not in them becoming more like us so much as in our becoming more like them?"

The Political Economy of Human Rights, The Washington Connection and Third World Facism (Vol. I) and After the Cataclysm: Postwar Indochina and the Reconstruction of Ideology (Vol. II), are published by South End Press and sell for \$5.50 each volume.

SAC Notes

WAR AND PEACE IN THE NUCLEAR ERA

Many people in Missoula believe war should be resisted by all peaceful citizens. The events of March 31-April 6 will demonstrate that conviction.

WEEK OF FUN WILL CENTER AROUND EARTH DAY

Earth week 1980 offers something for everyone from April 19-27. Full details will be available soon, but activities already planned and in the works include these: Saturday, April 19 in Riverside Park and downtown: "Birdman" Vince Yanone and his menagerie, children's theatre, environmental films, new games, arts and crafts and a bike parade. Sunday: the film Heartland, three nature walks, a race and more new games. Monday: films and a speech by Jerry Plunkett of the Montana Energy Research and Development Institute. Earth Day: a brown bag lunch with a panel discussion and presentation by the Missoula Clown Colloquim. Wednesday and Thursday: environmental speakers at the University and area schools. Friday: turning the soil for Missoula's community gardens. Saturday, April 26 in McCormick Park: a wholistic health fair, exhibits by the Alternative Energy Resource Organization (AERO), an Earth Structures Workshop, and speakers and entertainment on the Solar Stage and Sound System. Sunday: a cleanup of the Clark Fork River by raft, a tour of area solar homes, and the beginning of the third council on the Positive Energy Alternative Community Environment, known as the PEACE Village. Anyone interested in scheduling an event or helping with any of these should contact Susan Klein, 243-6273. Watch for our posters!

OXYGEN BREATHERS TAKE NOTE

Anyone who breathes in Montana will be affected by an Ambient Air Quality Standards Hearing to be held in Missoula on May 8, at 7 p.m. at Hellgate High. This and other hearings around the state will help decide what level of air pollution is acceptable in Montana, and what should be done when the pollution gets too bad. For more information, contact the EVST office, 243-6273.

INITIATIVE DRIVES UNDER WAY

Student activists may be interested in three initiatives for which signatures are now being gathered: the public power amendment, the radioactive-waste disposal ban and the bottle bill. The public power initiative is a proposed amendment to the Montana Constitution which would enable the state to buy the Montana Power Co.--a reversal of the general tendency of the Montana Power Co. to buy the state. Proponents say the proposal would encourage renewable energy development by establishing decentralized, locally-controlled utility districts and restricting the construction of coal- or gas-fired electric plants.

The proposed ban on radioactive-waste disposal in Montana is just that. It would permit disposal of only those radioactive materials used in Montana for medical, educational and scientific purposes. Proponents say that it would make difficult the mining of uranium in Montana, since the huge quantities of mine tailing would have to be disposed of elsewhere.

The bottle bill would give Montana's container industry three years to reach a goal of 85 percent recycling of used containers, and would establish a state-run system if the industry fails.

The public power proposal requires about 32 thousand signatures statewide just to get on the ballot. The other two require about 15 thousand signatures apiece. Since many signatures tend to be invalid, goals are set much higher than the requirements. Anyone interested in giving the voters of Montana the chance to decide these issues should contact the SAC.

GUIDE TO DEALING WITH VIOLENCE

A new brochure available at the Women's Resource Center will help local people deal with violent situations and sexual harrassment. Handling Violence a Resource for the University Community lists support and prevention groups in Missoula, and provides information on how individuals can best cope with or avoid violent situations.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

An organizational meeting for folks interested in starting community gardens will be held on Thursday April 3, at 8 p.m., in the City-County Library Conference room. Please bring your ideas.

Confrence on Women in the Arts from Object to Subject, April 11-13.



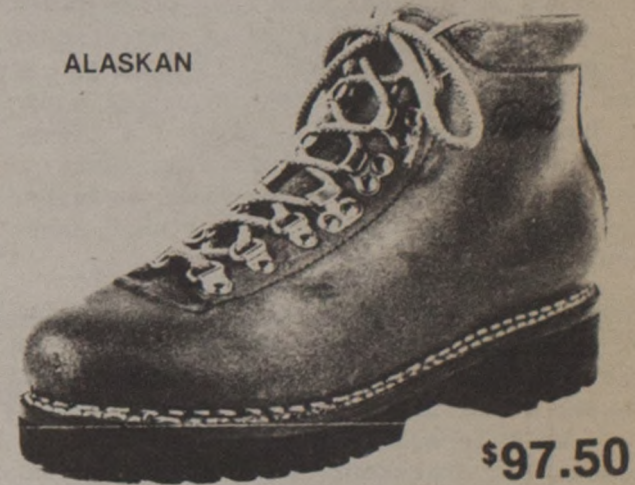
Robert Davison
"Adventures of a
Wildlife Photographer"

Wednesday
April 2, 1980

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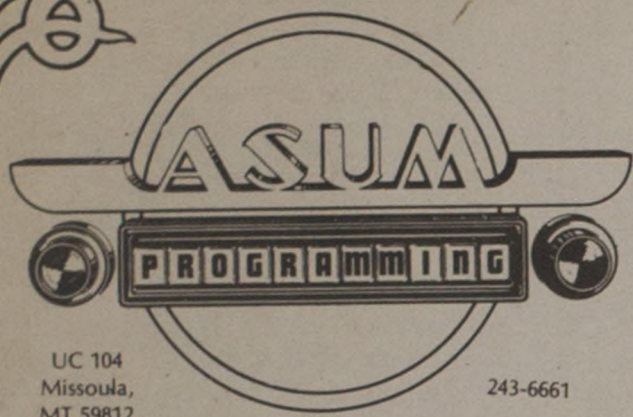
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Concerts

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University Theatre

Mission Mountain Wood Band

With John Bayley,
Jocko Valley Choir,
St. Ignatius Orchestra,
Mithrandir Twins, & the
Sentinel Marching Band.

April 26 • Field House
Tickets on sale soon.

Lectures

April 2
Audubon Film
"Adventures of a
Wildlife Photographer"
UC Ballroom 8 p.m.

April 9
Erwin Knoll
"The First Amendment
and Final Catastrophy"
UC Ballroom 8 p.m.

April 17
George Wuerthner
"Wind on the Water"
A Slide Show of
Alaskan Wilderness
UC Ballroom 8 p.m.

all lectures
are free!



Performing Arts

Turan-Mirza Kamal

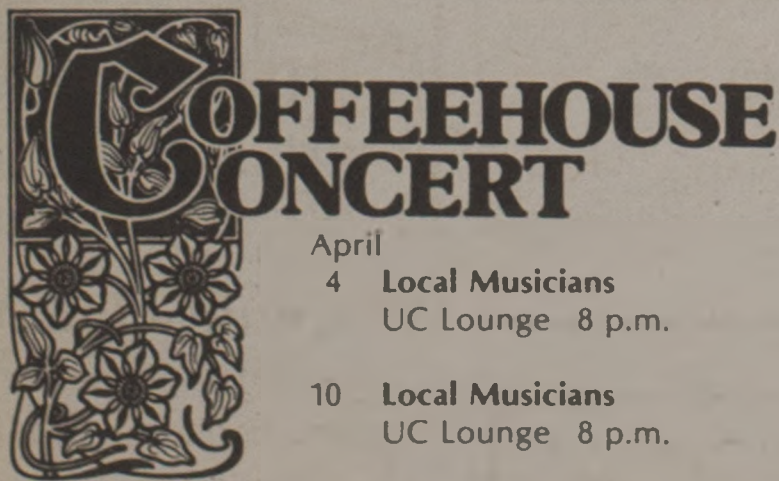
A young classical guitarist born in Indonesia
who has studied under Segovia, Ortega &
Bream.
April 12 UC Ballroom 8 p.m.

Preservation Hall Jazz Band

Greatest of the original New Orleans Jazz
Bands!
April 23 University Theatre 8 p.m.

Noel & Nicola in El Floppo

A special vaudeville act which includes
slapstick, tap dancing, burlesque and mime.
April 30 University Theatre 8 p.m.
Tickets on sale April 7.



April
4 **Local Musicians**
UC Lounge 8 p.m.
10 **Local Musicians**
UC Lounge 8 p.m.
18 **Michael Gulezian**
UC Lounge 8 p.m.
25 **Steve and Maureen**
UC Lounge 8 p.m.

At the Movies

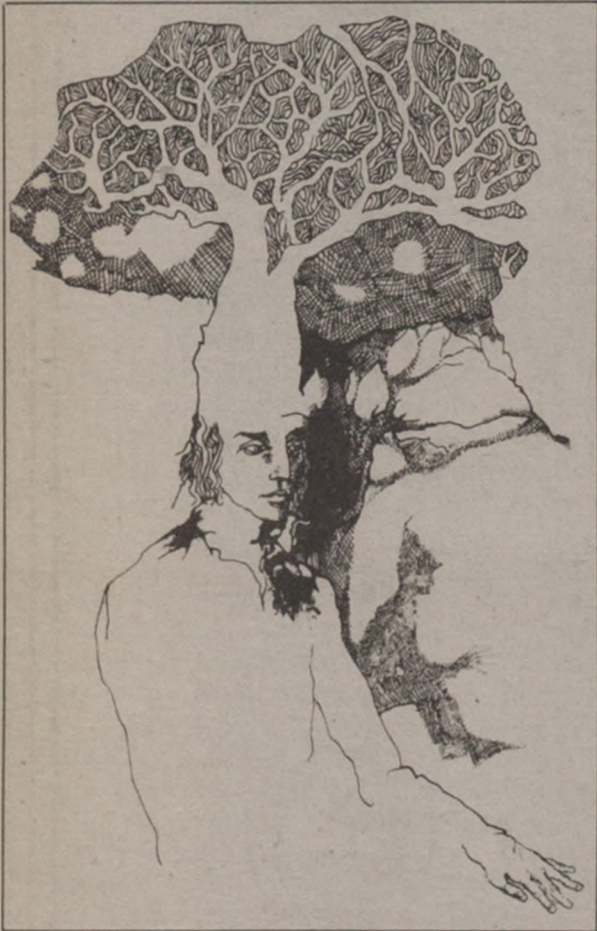
April
13 **Creature from the Black Lagoon**
A three-dimensional classic.
UC Ballroom 9 p.m. \$1.50
18 **The Informer**
Depicts the struggles in Ireland
around the 1920's.
UC Ballroom 9 p.m. free
27 **In Cold Blood**
Based on Truman Capote's bestseller.
UC Ballroom 9 p.m. free

Pink Floyd Breaks Through "The Wall"

by Jim Weinberg, Student Action Center

"All in all it's just another brick in the wall."

Of all the rock groups that crawled inside the psychedelic sugar cube during the late 1960's, only Pink Floyd has had the courage and stamina to come back to the Real World and speak to it. Back in those days when God was as easy to find as your neighborhood dealer, there was little doubt in many peoples' minds that nation-states, and particularly the United States, were seriously perverted, violently psychotic, and systematically deranged. While protest and vehement sloganism often attacked The Establishment blindly and arbitrarily, there were those few who focused their attention, developed their perceptual powers, and strategically analyzed their positions and directions.



Make no mistake about it. Roger Waters, the de-facto guide and primary song writer for Pink Floyd since the early seventies, has been doing his homework and sharpening his ax. It is no accident that "Dark Side of the Moon" is still on the charts after seven years, or that "The Wall" became #1 overnight, and remains there. Waters has a strong grasp on the movements and force of the mass media. He understands his position as a 'rock star'--"If you'd like to find out what's behind these cold eyes"--and is able to capitalize upon that position to the fullest extent.

"The Wall" is the most devastating musical indictment of the brutalizing and bureaucratic Powers of the State to emerge from the electric sugar cube. The British are always the first to be driven mad by the tradition and dogma of the State, yet there are those who find the strength to come back, rational and refreshed, into our insane society, able to articulate in detail and with force, its particular methods of madness. Waters has both the sensibility and competence, and more importantly, the courage, to speak, to cry, to scream through the corporate dominated music business and still reach us, touch our hearts and minds, revealing and re-

affirming humanity. "Hey you! Out there on the road/Doing what you're told, can you help me?"

Waters has come to grips with his fears directly and creatively. Many animals has he jumped inside of; wild, frightened eyes staring out into a starless night. Of course, it is always the human animal that simultaneously chains and enlivens him, and there, like the rest of us, he stays. There is so much that keeps us there, locked in, seemingly safe and secure, yet silently screaming, alone, our walls built of mirrors. Waters has discovered and expressed the most basic fundamental truth of our era--it is time to be righteously and outrageously scared, shit scared to the bone. Brutalized and beaten, we help terror build our walls, and so we remain confined and impotent, victims of our fear.

Roger Waters has come to grips with his fears directly and creatively. Many animals has he jumped inside of; wild, frightened eyes staring out into a starless night.

Just how close is our mass education system to the Hitler Youth Camps? Is the line between totalitarian techno-bureaucracy and outright savage fascism visible to our naive and human eyes? "We don't need no education, we don't need no thought control." Should we be any more horrified by the Nazi barbarism of just a generation ago than the de-humanized, comfortably numb indifference that perverts our humanity through the Orwellian realm of double-speak, Arm For Peace and Mutually Assured Destruction? Those who calmly speak of 60 million 'acceptable' American casualties are to be more dreaded than the Devil Itself. Waters finds he must ask, "Mother do you think they'll drop the bomb?"

"Did you see the frightened ones?
Did you hear the falling bombs?
The flames are all long gone,
But the pain lingers on.
Good Bye Blue Sky."

With a double album primal scream of animal fear, Waters tears through the wall with his fears and his hopes. No matter how pervasive the contradictions may be as we try to be human in an insane society, we must continually strive to regain our humanity, to love, to live with each other with compassion. Waters insists we must tear down our walls before we can honestly reach other people; we must face ourselves, our madness, and our fears before we can genuinely love and work with each other. Without this acknowledgement, we are lost, vacuous, struggling in vain.

"What shall we do to fill the empty Spaces where we used to talk?
How shall I fill the final places?
How shall I complete the wall?"

To grab hold of the world and push it back, millimeter by millimeter, to a somewhat more human place is ceaseless, draining, and near hopeless task. Yet it is perhaps our only true task, and Waters has responded to it. Calling to us, to millions, in the midst of madness, he begs us to reach out

beyond our walls, through our brutalizations and indoctrinations, to join each other in our common terror, to help each other, to regain our compassion and humanity.

"HEY YOU! Don't help them to bury the light
Don't give in without a fight."

Get a copy of "The Wall" any way you can. Let it creep up on you in the sugar and still dark, nourish it deep where it will grow. Do not be afraid to admit it sings to us with truth, calling to our courage to act together.



DATES TO REMEMBER

April 9—Last refunds without drop/ad

April 16—Last refunds with drop/ad

June 2-6—Buyback

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